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November 15, 1977 BI-WEEKLY URDU-ENGLISH NEWSPAPER TO SERVE THE PAKISTANI COMMUNITY ABROAD Vol. 6, No. 17

EID .UL. ADHA

and the PILGRIMAGE OF HAJJ

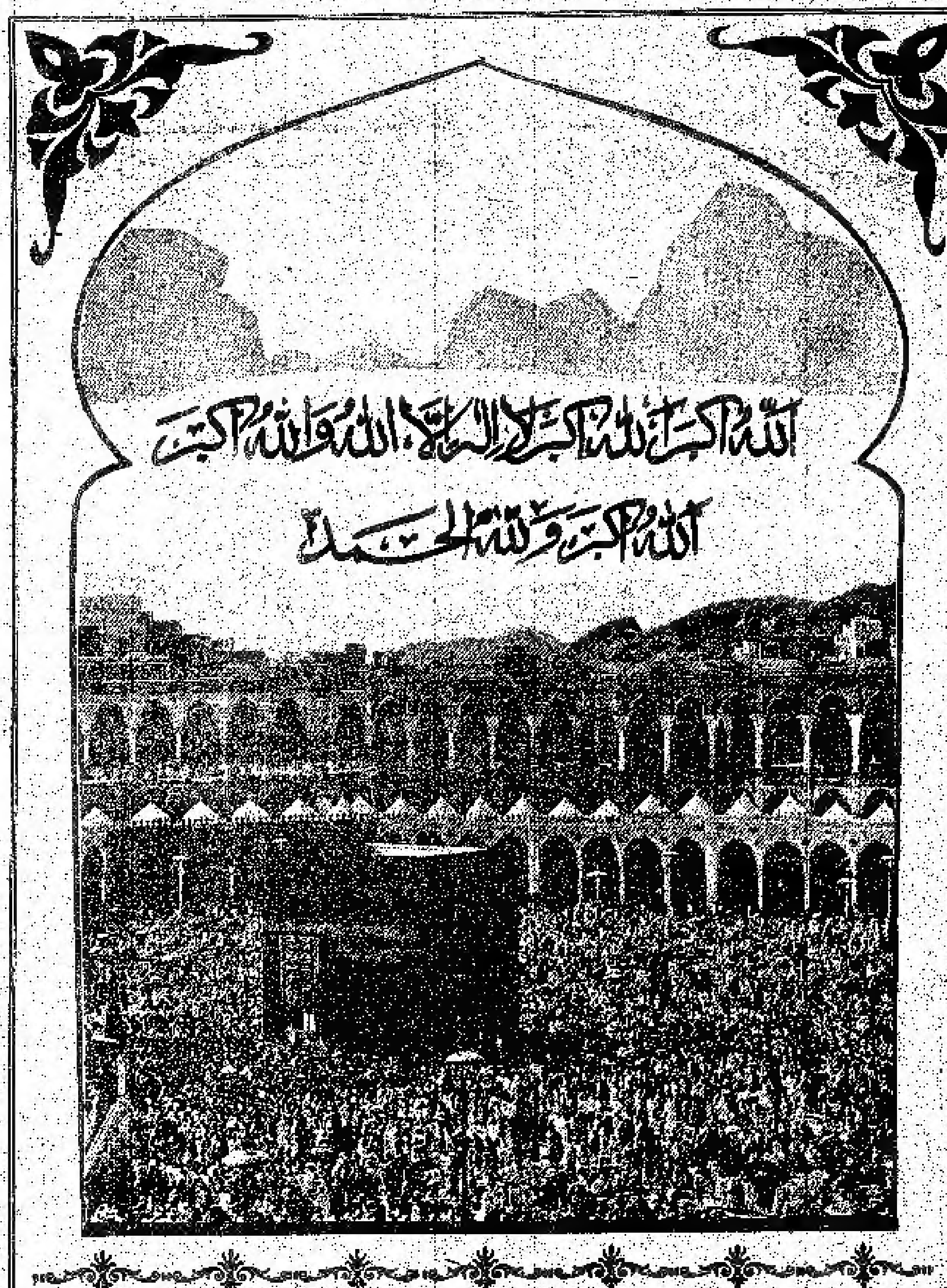
Millions of Muslims are descending upon the Holy Ka'aba for the annual pilgrimage of Hajj. They come from all countries, all walks of life and of all ages, men, women and children to enter the Haram Sharif. They are the fortunate ones for millions more may have wanted to perform the once-in-a-lifetime pilgrimage to the holy places of Islam. The stunning uniformity of dress, complete submission to the Will of Allah, tearful eyes reflecting shame for past misdeeds and gratitude at the opportunity of being in the most holy of places of Islam — all point to a universal truth: the Being of one Allah. This submission is strengthened when all else is forgotten from the world and, the individual — man, woman and child — confronts the power of his Creator. He witnesses a truly remarkable phenomenon of universal brotherhood where all rank, position and authority disappear except those of Allah. It is a process of worship, the last of the five principles of Islam and a rededication in the belief of the Oneness of God and His Glory.

Millions more, in fact over 700 million more Muslims throughout the world will join in the occasion by celebrating Eid-ul-Adha and performing the sacrifice. From the time of Prophet Ibrahim (peace be upon him) the ritual of sacrifice is performed and once again on Eid-ul Adha, this will be carried out.

In North America there are estimated to be over 3 million Muslims and the number, by the Grace of Allah is growing from without, but more important, from within. People of North America, native as well as others, are gradually realizing the beauty, simplicity, universality and truth of Islam. Among the growing ranks, the ritual of sacrifice will be observed as well as the festival of Eid. For us Muslims in the United States and Canada, there is another special significance in this occasion: we represent the diversity of Allah's creation in all its facets but by coming together on such occasions, we also demonstrate the universality of Islam and oneness of Ummah. Further, that as we celebrate this occasion, we impart to our younger generation their rich religious, historical and cultural heritage and share it with those of other faiths and beliefs.

It is important that we understand the true meaning of sacrifice not just as a ritual but the concept behind it. The sacrifice is made in the name of Allah from what He has given us. It is a concept of sharing that which we have with others so that they may also enjoy the occasion.

HAPPY EID MUBARAK



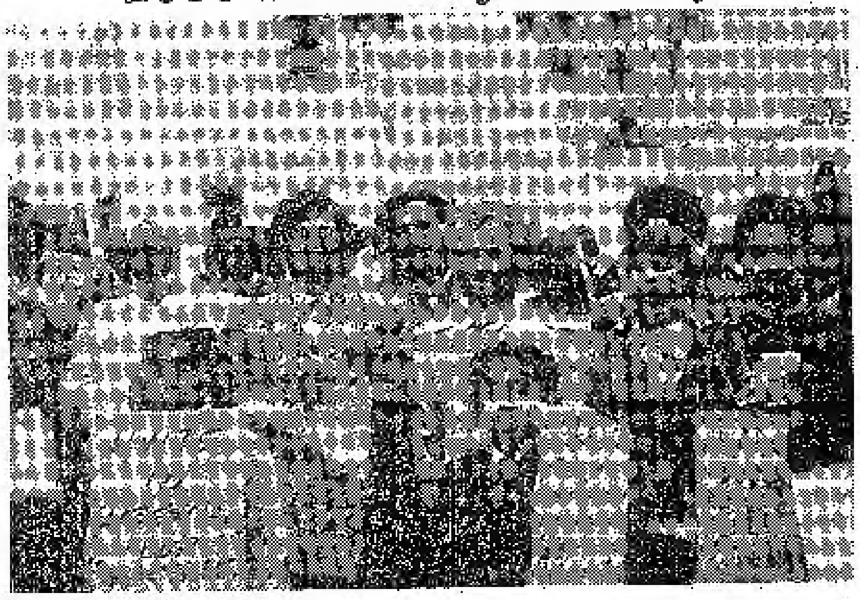
COMMUNITY NEWS

EID PRAYERS AT CNE

EIDUL ADHA will be celebrated in Toronto on Monday, November 21, 1977. Community Prayers will be held under the auspices of the Islamic Coordinating Council, at the Queen Elizabeth Building, CNE grounds 9:30 a.m. Please bring your prayer mats and be generous in your donations.

For further information call 769-7800, 255-8338, 270-3919, 465-2525, 429-7663, 278-7414, 769-3045, 645-2903.

2000 attend city hall rally



An estimated 2000 people of South Asian origin, in conjunction with some sympathetic native Canadians joined hands to hold a rally at the City Hall on Sunday, November 6, in protest over what they called 'police inaction' and indifference to the plight of Canadians of South Asian origin.

Racism has been assuming different forms in Canada and the most recent manifestation is the attack on single members of the South Asian community in subways or plazas. The police has been found, in cases to be unsympathatic towards the complaints of South Asians who feel that the police can do a lot more to tackle the problem more effectively.

The two-hour rally included speeches by various members of the community who called upon the police chief to resign for failing to come to the aid of victims of racial assaults. They also called upon the federal government to create jobs and not racism.

A large number of women and children also attended the rally carrying placards with slogans 'Unite against racism', 'Create jobs not racism', and many more such comments.

University of Toronto Dinner by MSA

The MSA chapter of the University of Toronto held a free dinner at the International Students' Centre on Saturday, Nov. 6, 77. The dinner, attended by about 80 students and members of the Muslim community enjoyed traditional Arab food served by sisters.

The meeting started with a recitation from the Holy Quran and the President of the local chapter then explained the program for the forthcoming session. A regular session of Tafseer or other Islamic oriented program is to be held every Friday evening at the International Students' Centre, to which all members of the community, non-Muslims as well as Muslims are invited.

PAKISTAN SHOW

MACLEAN HUNTER CABLE CHANNEL 10

NEXT PROGRAMME

November 21 5.30 pm
November 29 9.30 pm – 10.30 pm

HOSTS: KHALID USMAN 292–1200
ZAFAR BANGASH 497–9623

ISLAMIC FESTIVAL

The Muslim Development Corporation, a non-profit organization is pleased to anounce the sponsorship of the 'Islamic Festival' which will be held in 1979 in Washington D.C.

One of the objectives of the festival is to build a bridge of understanding between the peoples of the United States and the peoples of the Islamic World since the interest of the United States in the Islamic World is fundamental in all economic, commercial and cultural aspects. We hope this festival will have important and beneficial results and will foster close ties and understanding between the United States and the Islamic World. We also hope that through this festival Islam the religion of one fourth of humanity will be better known in this country.

We are inviting and encouraging local, national and international organizations as well as the United States government and Islamic government throughout the world to join us in making this great festival a success.

For further information please call Akm Fazlul Bari, (202) 554-4799, 587-8186 or Miraj H. Siddiqi, (703) 971-8060, 971-2020. P.O. Box 3252, Alexandria, Virginia 22302, U.S.A.

Youth compensated for racial beating

In the wake of the much publicized Ubale report on racial violence and discrimination against Toronto's South Asian population, the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board has awarded over $1,000 to a Kenyan youth was was the victim of a "paki bashing" incident two years ago.

Karim Ladha, 18, was awarded $1072, as compensation for "pain, injury and loss of earnings" as a result of a beating at the hands of three youths outside a Don Mills restaurant one night in July 1975.

Ladha, a bank clerk and accounting student, was on his way home from church with two other friends when he was attacked. He received bruises about the body and a cut on his upper lip which took 16 stitches.



Karim Ladha

Two youths were arrested and sentenced to three years probation in connection with the incident.

ASGHAR QUITS PNA

Hyderabad Tribunal Abolished, Wali to be Released Soon

From Crescent Correspondent

Islamabad: Tehrik-i-Isteqlal leader, Ret'd Air marshal Asghar Khan has announced that he is withdrawing from the nine party Pakistan National Alliance because, in his opinion, the Alliance could not form an effective government. Asghar Khan had announced several weeks ago that he had decided in principle to separate from the alliance which was instrumental in ousting the former prime minister of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who now faces several charges of corruption, murder, abuse of power and breaking up the country.



Asghar Khan's decision comes after an eleven-day tour of friendly countries of the Middle East and Iran following relaxation of travel restrictions for political leaders abroad by the military government.

Hyderabad Tribunal Abolished

The military government also announced abolition of the Hyderabad special tribunal established by the former regime to try Mr. Abdul Wali Khan, the former leader of the Opposition in the Pakistan National Assembly and head of the now defunct National Awami Party. Wali Khan's case has been referred to civilian courts and it is expected that he will be released shortly. Currently Wali Khan is in hospital undergoing medical treatment. One of his colleagues, the former chief minister of Baluchistan, Ataullah Mengal was also released by the military authorities several months ago and allowed to go to Texas for medical treatment. The government agreed to pay for his expenses.

It is generally accepted that Wali Khan had been framed and charges against him were trumped up by the former regime to keep him from active politics. He was a strong critic and challenger to Bhutto's autocratic regime.

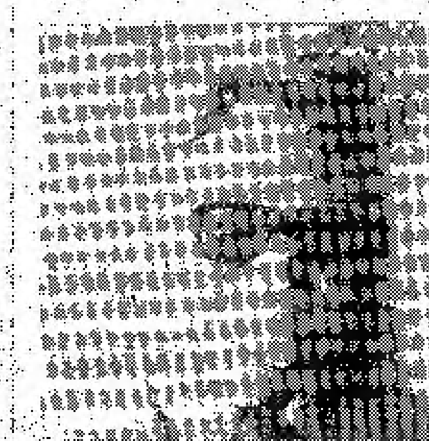
Foreign Visits

At the beginning of the month, Asghar Khan visited Iran, Saudi Arabi and Abu Dhabi, followed by General Zia's visit to Iran, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Turkey. In Kuwait, General Zia once again re-affirmed that the military authorities were convinced that democracy was the only suitable form of government for Pakistan and that he would hold elections as soon as court cases against the former prime minister were completed. In another interview in Turkey, General Zia is reported to have expressed the opinion that he did not see the possibility of elections being held in Pakistan prior to November, 1978.

The former prime minister has asked for the legal services of John Matthew, a British criminal lawyer, but it is not confirmed whether Mr. Matthew will be allowed to take part in the defence of Bhutto. Such permission will have to come from the Bar Association which does not allow non-members to appear in the Punjab High Court.

In other news, the Supreme Court in its verdict on the appeal of Nusrat Bhutto challenging the arrest of her husband, upheld the actions of the martial administration and threw the case out.

Altaf Qureshi Released



The journalists arrested by the military authorities for writing against the government were released from detention. Altaf Hasan Qureshi, Editor of the influential and popular magazine *Urdu Digest* was released earlier this month.

QUAID'S BIOGRAPHY

The special committee on Quaid-E-Azam's biography meeting in Islamabad Sunday decided to contact scholars to expedite the preparation of the biographical works relating to different aspects of the life of the Father of the Nation.

This project is in addition to the one entrusted to the Quaid-E-Azam Academy in Karachi for the preparation of a comprehensive and authentic biography of the Quaid-E-Azam.

EXPORT OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

The Government of Pakistan plans to export cutlery, surgical instruments, machinery and transport equipment worth over twenty-four million dollars during the current financial year.

Official sources say the export promotion bureau is to carry out a market survey of thirteen countries of the Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific region to assess the potential for increasing exports of these items.

Private Sector Encouraged

The government has decided to allow the private sector to set up cement plants in the country upto a total installed capacity of fifteen lakh tons. The private sector would be allowed to set up cement plants under pay-as-you-earn scheme.

Prospective enterpreneurs in the private sector are to apply to the department of investment promotion and supply Karachi and to the development banks concerned.

$10M FOR FAISAL COMPLEX

Saudi Arabia has given ten million dollars to Pakistan for setting up an Islamic Centre in the Faisal Complex in Islamabad. A cheque for this amount has been handed to the Pakistan representative by the Deputy Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Ali Raza at a ceremony in Jeddah.

FRUITS;

Baluchistan is expected to make a record earning of seven hundred million rupees through its fruit production during the current fiscal year.

Rumania & South Korea Interested In Joint Ventures With Pakistan

Rumania and South Korea have shown keen interest in joint industrial ventures with Pakistan.

This was stated by the adviser Foy Commerce NPD Industries to the CMLA retired Lt. General Habibullah while talking to newsmen in Quetta Sunday.

He said interim government would give necessary incentives for balanced development of the country. He said at present the government was addressing itself to clearing the mass created in the past by faulty policies and paving the way for a favourable climate for investors.

He said to start with, the government had decided on the investment in the cement industry by private investors.

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EDITOR: M. Lateef Owaisi

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OUR REPRESENTATIVES AROUND THE WORLD

ENGLAND — Sajjad H. Naeem, 28 Homesdale Road, Bromley — Kent. MANCHESTER (U.K.) — Yasien Agha. KUWAIT — Kafeel Owaisi. DETROIT — Hadi Jafry. NEW YORK — Tariq Hafeez, M. A. Bhatti. NEW JERSEY — Musarrat Iqbal Syed. MONTREAL — Masood Khan. SOUTHERN & MID WESTERN STATES — — — — — Shaheen Mirza. CALGARY — Dalawar Hossain. VANCOUVER — Yawar Bukhari. West Indies - Javed Iqbal.

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Six Months	$ 5.00	One Year by Air Mail $12.00
One Year	$ 8.00	
Two Years	$14.00	

New Alignments

Pakistani politics may be rough and unpleasant but are never dull. Alignments, re-alignments, pacts and other such arrangements are a regular occurrance. Pakistani politics have a tragic history of crises, each fed in some way by the others. There is, also, within these pacts and alliances another regular feature: most of the actors on the scene are the same old faces — drifting from one party to another. Apart from an over-abundance of free-lance politicians, there is also a band of professional politicians who always find themselves on the side of the winning party. And the party in ascendency, somehow, has always kept its door open to such people.

Within the current political situation, the atmosphere is once again charged with the shifting allegiance of floating politicians. Alliances and pacts are made not so much because of similarity of views — there appears to be no specific views — they are usually marriages of convenience which are discarded as soon as an apparent benefit presents itself elsewhere.

But that is not the subject here: new and important developments are emerging on the Pakistani political horizon which must be carefully scrutinized if mistakes of the past are to be avoided. Asghar Khan's separation from PNA and Wali Khan's imminent release have created a situation closely resembling that of 1969-70. With the military in power, and two popular figures emerging on the national scene has once again aroused great international — in particular super power, interest. The situation is slightly complicated by the divergent interests of Iran and some Arab countries as well.

There is a danger that Pakistani politics may once again be pushed towards the precipice of provincialism, aided no doubt by the interests of outsiders. Despite his strong appeal during agitation against Bhutto, Asghar has little support outside Punjab. Wali Khan, who will emerge as a hero after his release from prison has yet to be accepted by Punjab. The arguments that Bhutto used against Mujib and aroused a frenzy of chauvanism leading to the disastrous East Pakistan crisis, are being rehashed by some parochialists in the Punjab once again. The recent spate of revelations against Bhutto should caution everyone against such narrow-minded philosophy but the danger is nonetheless real.

The choice has to be made by the people of Pakistan at the forthcoming elections — whenever they may be. If honesty, decency and patriotism are allowed to play their part, there is no reason why either Asghar or Wali should not be allowed to win a clear mandate from the people. As with Bhutto, there is an urgent need to guard against "super patriots" and leave behind the politics of mud-racking and baseless allegations. The cost of such politics is extremely high and neither Pakistan nor its people can afford to pay for it all over again. The greater burden for this lies on the shoulders of the people of Punjab who will always determine the fate of Pakistan by their verdict.

If they can rise to the occasion, a new chapter would have been added in the history of Pakistan. Failure to do so would mean several more years/for the people of Pakistan.

SAYINGS OF MUHAMMAD

PEACE BE UPON HIM

THE LAST PROPHET

THE OFFICES OF RULERS AND OF QADI

●

Do not ask for any high office, for, if you are given it after asking you will be left to discharge it yourself; if you are given it without asking you will be helped to discharge it.

●

Abū Dharr told that he asked God's Messenger to appoint him as a governor, but he struck him on his shoulder with his hand and said: "You are weak, Abū Dharr, and it is a trust which will be a cause of shame and regret on the Day of Resurrection except for him who undertakes it as it ought to be undertaken and fulfils his duty in it."

●

A creature is not to be obeyed when it involves disobedience to the Creator.

●

The one who will be dearest to God and nearest to Him in station on the Day of Resurrection will be a just Imām, and the one who will be most hateful to God on the Day of Resurrection and will receive the severest punishment will be a tyrannical Imām.

●

He who has been ruler over ten people will be brought on the Day of Resurrection shackled till justice loosens his chains or tyranny brings him to destruction.

●

The most excellent Jihād is when one speaks a true word in the presence of a tyrannical ruler.

●

As you will be so will you have rulers put over you.

●

The Sultān is God's shade on the earth to which each one of His servants who is wronged repairs. When he is just he will have a reward, and it is the duty of the common people to be grateful; but when he acts tyrannically the burden rests on him, and it is the duty of the common people to show endurance.

●

Listen and obey, even if an Abyssinian slave with a head like a raisin is made governor over you.

●

Hearing and obeying are the duty of a Muslim man both regarding what he likes and what he dislikes, as long as he is not commanded to perform an act of disobedience to God, in which case he must neither hear nor obey.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Dear Editor:

Assalaamo Alaikum:

In your issue of October 15, 1977, I read a letter by Dr. Farouk A. Rana of the Embassy of Pakistan concerning the delays in various services provided by the Embassy staff in Ottawa.

I fully agree with what Dr. Rana stated in his letter. I myself have been in North America, first in the U.S. for a few years and now here in Canada for the last 6 years. During all that time, I have been receiving an excellent response from our Embassies over here. Few times, I had to get the renewals of our passports, and Alhamdo Lillah, every time my inquiry or request was very promptly answered. Some people might think that may be I have friends or relatives sitting there in these Embassies who were helping me out in these matters. This is not the case and honest to Allah Subhaana Taala, I have no such links with anybody whatsoever. I think the staff of our Embassy deserves some appreciation and that is the least we could do for them.

It was very irresponsible for Mr. Mirza in trying to discredit the Embassy staff for something which was not true. I know from my personal knowledge that people send the applications and other required papers INCOMPLETE and when the Embassy returns the papers for completion, they start abusing and accusing the Embassy of red tape and what not. It may sound very bitter to many of us but it is a simple fact that we need to do lot of educating of ourselves in many respects and especially when it comes to putting the blame where it belongs.

Lastly, but not the least, a word about your obligation for honest and fair reporting, I feel that you should check or confirm such accusation, may be with the Embassy before they are published. The damage usually done to the credibility of the Pakistan Embassy by such untrue information is not possible to repair. However, Mr. Mirza owes an apology to the Embassy in this matter.

Hoping all of us learn to give our honest opinions and ask for Allah's forgiveness and mercy.

Yours in Islam,
M. Ashraf, Ph.D.
Dept. of Biology
McMaster Univ.

NOTE: Unfortunately our reader has missed the essence of that "episode" in which extra fee was charged. Mr. Mirza was correct in his allegation, regretably! However, we hope that appropriate action would have been taken in the matter we believe is not representative of the dealings of our officials. The matter is now closed and we do not intend to drag it on any further. — Editor

REVISED CONSULAR FEE

The Government of Pakistan has again revised the Consular Fee w.e.f 1st July, 1977 which is as below:

1. Renewal of Passport (Ordinary)	C$22.00
2. Urgent Renewal of Passport	C$33.00
3. Endorsement	C$ 4.40
4. Urgent Endorsement	C$19.80
5. Addition/Alteration on Passport	C$ 4.40
6. Urgent Addition/Alteration on Passport	C$19.80
7. Urgent Renewal and endorsement	C$37.40
8. Issue of New Passport (Ordinary)	C$22.00
9. Issue of New Passport (Urgent)	C$66.00
10. Registration of Child's birth	C$ 1.10

S. Hadi Raza Ali
Second Secretary

What Malaise Pakistan?

A Case for Social Justice in Pakistan

By DR. S. JAMAL NAQVI
Mississauga

There is a famous saying that 'Belly eats the man'. This penetrating observation contains a salutary warning against cold-blooded indifference to man's basic physical needs. A hungry stomach is not only an insurmountable obstacle to the spiritual evaluation and elevation of man, it is also a menace to social peace. A society which turns a blind eye to the problem of poverty and turns a deaf ear to the demand for social justice sits on the thin crust of a labouring volcano.

Unfortunately, precisely this has been in process in Pakistan since its inception. The flagrant denial of social justice and heartless indifference to inhuman inequities has already taken its toll. Half the country has been lost and what remains is at the verge of further disintegration. The self-obsessed politicians have proven congenitally unfit to size-up the problem. The naked personal tyranny of the last rulers, masquerading in the trappings of a make-believe democracy, has bequeathed a heritage of hate and violence. The people are divided against themselves. There is less reasonableness, less tolerance and more violence. Law and order have gone overboard and economic activity has come to a virtual stop. The grinding poverty is writ large on the horizon.

Once again the country's *armed forces* have stepped in to restore order and peace, promising to hand-over power to the civilians as soon as it is possible. And once again various political groups are making the welkin ring with their tall claims to put things on an even keel.

But the man in the street, awakened and alerted by his social and economic woes, is demanding a real change—a change of the *status quo*. To be able to record a vote is no consolation to the hungry stomach. Unless fair play and social justice is established freedom is a myth, democracy a facade.

In the coming struggle for power two warring camps have emerged. Both are swearing by Islam and parading their manifestoes for the 'Brand New World' which they will create if elected. Once again the debate is on about the form of government Pakistan should have. Whereas one group is ringing the clarion 'Nizam-e-Mustafah', the other is making the rallying cry of 'Islamic Socialism'. Both are cursing and branding each other as infidels. The army strong man has further confused the issue by introducing the age-old debate of presidential versus parliamentary forms of government.

Thus before us lies a scene of social confusion. There is no mistaking the situation; the symptoms are the same; the difficulties are the same; and the possibilities of destruction are much greater.

The debate over the form of government notwithstanding, the vital question is, will the armed forces restore normalcy and keep their promise of handing over power to a civilian government? This seems to be the paramount question that Pakistanis at home and abroad must ask first. Military rule, in any form, is unnecessary. It is obvious that army rule cannot solve the country's multifarious problems; the East Pakistan tragedy is recent history. Lessons must be learnt from the Past if the same disasters are not to overtake us again.

However, restoring civilian rule does not mean that the problems will disappear. The malaise that is afflicting the country is deeper than meets the eye. The seeds of the impending catastrophe lie embedded in the inhuman economic inequities.

It is the impact of the sharp economic disparities and the violent social contrasts that is eating away Pakistani society. The social and economic problems are so enormous that they can neither be staved off by meaningless debate nor laughed away without serious consequences.

The problem of poverty and social injustice cry for an immediate solution if Pakistan is not to slide down the crumbling edge of a bottomless pit.

Real Issue

The real issue in Pakistan is not civilian versus military rule or even presidential versus parliamentary forms of government. The real issue is how to eradicate poverty and establish a just society. And the curse of ignorance, which is the root cause of poverty and injustice, must be eradicated first.

The irony is that Pakistanis have forgotten the very purpose for which Pakistan was created. We must remember that Pakistan was created in the name of Islam which does not permit ignorance, superstition or priestcraft. Islam teaches enlightenment and knowledge and lays great stress on universal knowledge available to all. We have to secure for every Muslim, man and woman, access to all the available light and knowledge of Islam.

Further, the unwarranted sanctity of private ownership has to be eliminated. Islam allows private ownership only if it is not detrimental to social welfare. In Islam it is a sin to oppress the proletariat and the "wages of sin is death", and Islam was first to establish the principle of social equity in society. Islam as practised by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and by the Companions never tolerated economic pauperization, intellectual impoverishment and political enslavement.

The fundamental formula of Islam is that all property belongs to Allah and this in simple terms means that it belongs to the Islamic State, which is God's representative on earth. The pivotal point in the Islamic system of ownership is the concept of 'Trust'. Owners are the Trustees who have to vindicate their trustworthiness by dealing with their wealth such that it becomes 'Wealth Radiative' and not 'Wealth Reflective'. How can Islam tolerate the rich with 'groaning' tables while the poor are groaning under the table? It can never approve of property which breeds poverty because it violates the sacred concept of Muslim brotherhood which constitutes a harmoniously integrated Millat. Thus when the accumulation of wealth in a small section tilts the balance against the whole society, the Islamic State, as the representative of God on earth, can rectify it by diverting wealth, from where it stagnates to where it fructifies into social well-being. The Holy Qur'an has left no room to make fetish of private ownership and vest it with unwarranted sanctity. It has laid special emphasis on the equality of human rights to reasonable living.

Social Justice Equals Socialism?

The idea of Islamic Social justice should not, however, be confused with socialism. Socialism cannot have the slightest chance if, as Islam directs, interest, usury, rack-renting, exploitation of workers, accumulation of wealth, hoarding of commodities and the state policy of splendid aloofness from the ravages of rapacious "private ownership" are abolished in an effective manner.

But the cry for the system of Khulfa-e-Rashideen is deceptive, so long as leaders and rulers steeped in the spiritual colours of the pious caliphs are not forthcoming. Also, the people have to be prepared, through education, for the spiritual transformation that is needed. Once this is achieved, we can then work towards establishing the Islamic State. It must be realized that it is no easy task to translate the theory of Islamic government as it existed at the time of the Khulafa-e-Rashideen into modern terminology. Had the elective life-sovereignty of their time, in conjunction with free local institutions and self-government, endured anywhere in the Muslim World and developed with the needs of successive centuries, the task of reconstructing the Islamic State on modern lines would have been comparatively simple, a mere question of reforms. There exists a mighty gulf to bridge, from now to then, and a sincere and ceaseless effort to do so.

Hopeful Signs

It is gratifying to note that Muslims still believe, more firmly than ever, in the theocratic institutions and see in them the way of escape from the perilous social and political confusion and uncertainty which coexists with materialism in the modern civilizations of the West. However, there is a long way to go to translate the pristine purity of Islamic Sharia'ah in our lives.

We will have to "Islamize" a whole state machinery which is running in a completely different direction. The transformation will neither be easy nor quick; the state-machinery of Pakistan will have to be completely re-organized on Islamic lines. A task force of experts on Islamic ethics, politics and sociology who alone possess the competence to frame new laws will have to be appointed. And such laws will have to be consistent with the basic principles of Islamic Shari'ah.

World Open Squash Championship

By AMIN QASIM
Toronto

Geoffrey Hunt, an Australian, retained the world open squash championship by defeating Qamar Zaman of Pakistan, in a thrilling five-game final 9-5, 10-9, 0-9, 1-9, 9-4 at Adelaide on Oct. 22.

Hunt quickly seized control of the match, and with Qamar struggling took the first two games. Rallies of more than 100 strokes were common. In the third game Qamar's drop-shots from the back of the court left Hunt stranded in mid-court, and it took him just five minutes to take the game. The fourth game followed the same pattern and it looked as though Qamar would easily take the title. Hunt, however, recovered brilliantly in the last game and managed to take the title.

Pakistani players once again dominated the tournament by placing three players in the semi-finals. In the match to decide the third place Mohibullah Khan defeated Gogi Alauddin 9-4, 5-3, 5-9, 9-3.

Defending champion Hunt advanced to the semi-finals by defeating Bruce Brownlee of New Zealand, who surprised many observers advancing this far in his first professional outing. Brownlee, it may be recalled, was seeded number one in the World Amateur Championship at Scarborough, Ontario, but lost to Saleem of Pakistan who eventually lost to his younger brother Maqsood Ahmad in the finals.

Mohibullah Khan, seeded number two, Roland Watson of South Africa in the quarter-finals. It may be pointed out that soon after the new military regime came into power in Pakistan, it lifted the ban on Pakistani players from participating in the tournaments in which players from South Africa were also competing. This lifting of the ban, however, applies only when the South Africans are competing as individuals, but not when the South African team is participating.

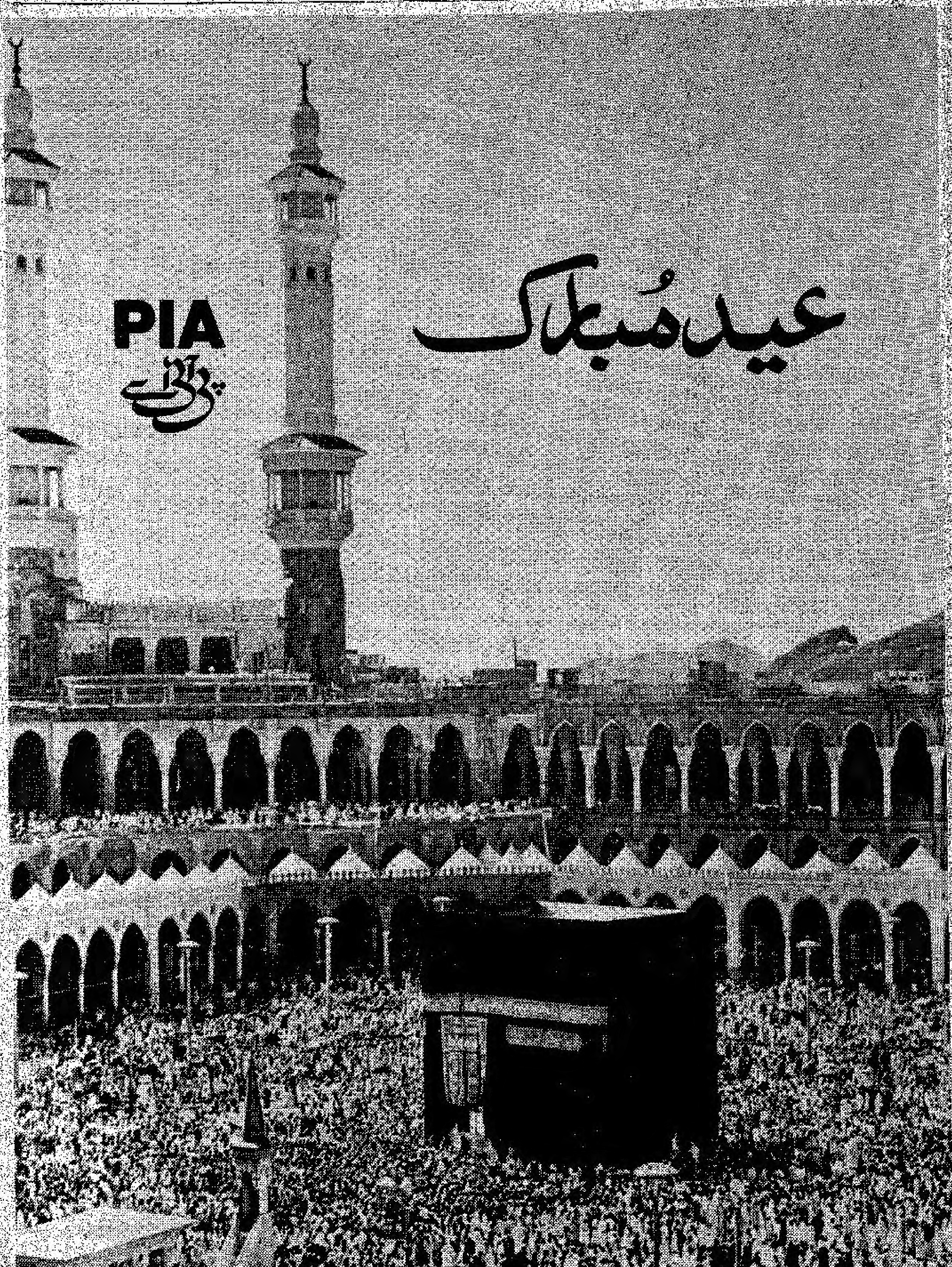
Third-seeded Qamar Zaman easily eliminated the former world champion Jonah Barrington in the quarter-finals and defeated Gogi Alauddin in the semi-finals. Alauddin had a tough time defeating fellow-countryman Hiddy Jahan 7-9, 9-3, 5-9, 10-9, 10-8 in the quarter finals. In a stirring match lasting 95 minutes both fashioned winning shots from seemingly impossible positions.



Qamar Zaman

* * * * *

Indian cricket team touring Australia defeated South Australia by 6 wickets in their first-class match. Scores: South Australia: 223 and 117 (Bedi 5 for 19)
India: 168 and 173 for 4 (Vengsarkar 47, Mankad 43 not out)


PIA
عید مبارک

The Military Dimension Of The Future Of Pakistan

HASAN-ASKARI RIZVI*

This is an abridged version of an article read at a seminar organized by the "PAKISTAN STUDY CIRCLE" in February, 1977. Mr. Rizvi's predictions have proved exactingly true. — Editor

A peep in the future has always been a fascinating exercise. This requires some degree of vision and an awareness of the forces which played key role in shaping the present and the past. The foundation of the future cannot be laid without an appreciation of the role of the actors and the interactive process in the past in a political system.

Of all the actors in the political scenario of Pakistan the military played a crucial role in shaping the history. Today, after the 1971 episode, the military may not appear too obvious on the political scene but it would be erroneous to assume that it has lost political significance. Therefore, a portrait of the future of Pakistan can hardly be complete without placing the military in it.

EARLY TRENDS

Two strands emerged quite clearly in the political system of Pakistan: the decline of the civil institutions and the emergence of the military as a key actor in the decision-making process. This, ultimately, culminated in the military's ascendancy to political power.

The security considerations, as perceived by the political elite and shared by the military brass, worked towards the allocation of more than half of the national budget to the military. This, coupled with the U.S. military aid which Pakistan received in the 1950s and early 1960s helped Pakistan to overcome the sense of insecurity she was suffering right from her independence in 1947. This enabled the military to re-organize and re-equip itself on modern lines and maintain a high degree of efficiency at a time when all other institutions (with the exception of the bureaucracy) were either in disarray or in infancy. The defence considerations of Pakistan have not changed even after the establishment of Bangladesh. Pakistan has, no doubt, been relieved of the responsibilities of what was hitherto East Pakistan but this is not a change which can give some kind of relief to the defence planners mainly for four reasons. First, the defence pattern of the pre-1971 Pakistan was West Pakistan oriented. It was based on the Ayubian commandment that the defence of East Pakistan lies in the West, which proved to be the greatest hurdle during the 1971 war with India and East Pakistan (Bangladesh). Second, India can now concentrate more troops on Pakistan border as she would not need concentration of troops on the Bangladesh-India border. Even after the coup of 1975 in Bangladesh and the end of the 'honey-moon' period between India and Bangladesh, India does not need such a large number of troops on that border as she used to when Bangladesh was part of Pakistan. Bangladesh Army is too weak to pose a serious threat to India. Third, Pakistan's military debacle in 1971, the rapidly expanding defence oriented industrial base in India and the Indian nuclear explosion in 1974 have demonstrated India's clear military superiority in the South Asian region. These developments have caused serious concern in Pakistan. Fourth, the fluid state of Pakistan-Afghanistan relations, the growing interest of some of the outside and the littoral states of the Indian Ocean region to establish their influence, if not hegemony, cannot go unnoticed by the planners of defence and foreign policy.

The second factor which contributed to the enhancement of the status of the military, and which is still present in the post-1971 Pakistan, is the military's role during natural calamities and contribution towards the nation-building process.

The third trend which has been carried over from the United Pakistan to the New Pakistan is the use of the military for the maintenance of law and order. The use of the military for maintaining law and order can drag the military into political controversy. It can also generate political ambition in the minds of the Generals especially when such calls are frequent and the civil government has a weak and narrow base.

The fourth trend which can be identified before and after the establishment of Mr. Bhutto's Government is the respect which the military profession has enjoyed in Pakistan. Many families in the Punjab and the Frontier Province have a long tradition of military service. The military has never faced shortage of manpower due to lack of interest of youths because it offers prospects of a secure job and status. The events of 1971 down-graded the military in the social scale, but in a couple of years' time, the military recovered from this set-back.

The major objective of outlining these trends despite the change in the territorial character of Pakistan, establishment of an elected civilian government and rehabilitation of civilian supremacy over the military is to show that the military continues to occupy an important place in the political system of Pakistan.

The major change which has occurred is the establishment of an elected government after the military debacle of 1971, which has been effective in asserting civilian supremacy over the military. Thus, two features appear quite clear: an elected civilian government capable of asserting its authority, and a military which has recovered from the shock of 1971, willing and capable of helping the civilian government and enjoying pivotal position due to the factors outlined above.

Civil-Military Relations

The present state of civil-military relations cannot be taken as a permanent feature of the political system due to two main reasons. First, the boundaries between the civil and the military institutions cannot be permanently clear-cut in a political system which has undergone military rule in the recent past, more so when it lacks homogenous social structure and political culture. Second, the period of civilian rule in Pakistan has not been sufficiently long to erect self-sustaining political institutions capable of converting 'inputs' into 'outputs' and withstanding strains built on the political system due to the conflicting demands made on it.

Pakistan, therefore, is standing on the crossroads. It can either go in the direction where the tradition of civilian supremacy is consolidated or revert to a state similar to that of many Middle Eastern and the Latin American countries.

If the elections are held regularly as required by the Constitution, and are taken by the people in general as a real opportunity to pass a judgement on the performance of the party in power and change the government, if needed, the civil institutions will be greatly strengthened.

In case the elections are rigged or done away with by some other special brand of democracy in the future, governmental performance is far below the expectations of the people and identification of the people with the political institutions grows fragile, the military can play political role with the exclusion of the political elite or in collaboration with a group of the political elite.

Impatient Military

This may sound cynical at the present moment but it should not be ignored that the military men in the Third World do get impatient especially when there is a tradition of the military intervention in politics. The military has recovered from the humiliation it suffered in 1971 and it is quite capable of expanding its role if the future governments, for one reason or the other, fail to handle their affairs and suffer from serious legitimacy crises.

The political elite (both in power and in opposition) must keep in mind the military dimension of the future of Pakistan and conduct their political struggle within the framework of the Constitution and in the spirit of political norms subscribed to by them. That is the only way to set up self-sustaining and viable political institutions capable of asserting their authority over the military.

In case they forget the lessons of history and engage in a 'cut-throat' struggle for power, they will be the losers. The initiative of political action will shift back to THE MILITARY.

FEBRUARY, 1977

*** Mr. Rizvi is the author of a book entitled "The Military And Politics in Pakistan", published in Lahore in 1976.**

He is currently engaged in research work at a University in the United States.

The Problem of Passport Renewal & Delays

In recent months complaints against the Pakistan Embassy regarding excessive delays in passport and visa renewals have become more frequent. Readers have inundated *Crescent* offices with phone calls and letters, describing the difficulties they have encountered in getting timely attention for passport and visa renewals. Long delays, incorrect information, unanswered phone calls are all familiar complaints.

However, there are always two sides to the problem which must be brought to light if an objective analysis is to be carried out.

In his letter of October 15 issue of *Crescent International*, Dr. Farouk Rana, first secretary at the Pakistan Embassy explained difficulties encountered by his staff in dealing with the problem. Perhaps it may be appropriate to repeat the Embassy's point of view once again. Renewal fees for passports and visas were revised upwards by the Government of Pakistan recently. People wishing to get their work done on time must submit the correct fee either through bank drafts or certified cheques. These regulations are not made by embassy officials but are established by the foreign office in Islamabad. Embassy officials simply carry out these rules.

Cash is accepted when a personal visit is made to the embassy.

Along with this a 'sufficiently stamped self-addressed envelop for the return of passport(s) under registered cover must also be sent. Applicants for passport renewals must bear this in mind if speedy service is desired.

Complainants' Point of View

People have not only complainted about high fees but also that despite sending the correct amount under registered cover and with all other requirements fulfilled, delays are still encountered. Most people do not trust the mail system, particularly in matters of passports and other important documents so registered mail only is forwarded to the embassy. Several people have complained that letters are unanswered, phone calls are not returned and, of course, passports are not renewed on time. This becomes an expensive proposition for people calling from places like Windsor, Kitchener or Toronto.

The Verdict

People wishing to have certain services provided to them must bear in mind that it takes time as well as money to perform these services. Increased fees for passports, however unfair, are not established by embassy officials. Perhaps it may be pertinent to keep a copy of the new fee schedule which is included in this issue once again.

Bureaucracy throughout the world has similar characteristics. Pakistani bureaucrats are no better and no worse. Perhaps some departments in Canada can be tried for a change and readers will convince themselves that bloody-mindedness is not uncommon and that it may be the least offensive of their characteristics.

There are, however, other aspects that are still unexplained. It is true that people who send personal cheques or do not send a sufficiently stamped, self-addressed envelop may suffer inconvenience and delays but what about those who comply with all the requirements and still do not get the desired service?

Secondly, if insufficient fee is sent to the embassy, why aren't applicants advised of this immediately? All it requires is a 12-cent letter? More important, how long does it take a bureaucrat to sign a passport? Two minutes or two months?

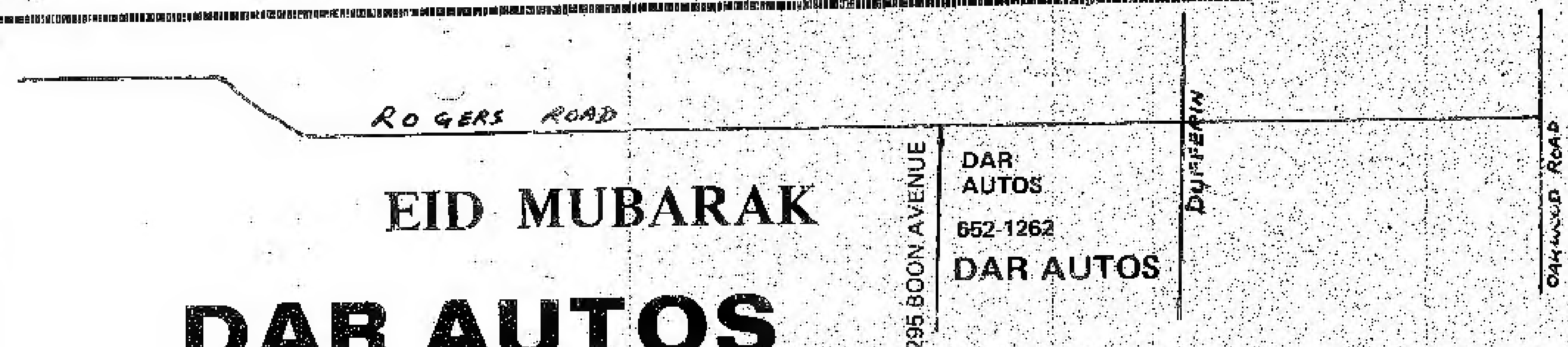
People have to make repeated phone calls to enquire about their passports when they are not renewed on time. Worse still people have to drive all the way to Ottawa for a signature and find, upon arrival, that so-and-so is away for the afternoon or is busy. This is most inconsiderate in view of the fact that people have taken time off work and have specifically called at the embassy to get this work completed.

If people get bitter it is because they have paid the fee for urgent renewals and find that nothing is heard about the passport several weeks later. Urgent fees become meaningless in such circumstances.

We would like to propose a few suggestions: when applicants request passport renewal forms, that the fee schedule and other related material also be sent to them immediately. Perhaps arrangements should also be made to have some of the instructions translated into Urdu because several people just miss the point in English (as our reader has in the letter in this issue).

Crescent International will be more than pleased to help, in any manner it can, in order to clarify the complaints and difficulties encountered by both parties, the embassy and our readers.

NOTE: Several readers have advised us that in recent days they have received prompt service from the embassy. We are pleased to report this news to our readers.



مختصر مختصر اشتہارات

ضرورت رشتہ

ایک خوب صورت پنجابی (اسمارٹ) پڑھی لکھی لڑکی کے لیے جلد از جلد اچھے گھرانے سے تعلق رکھنے والے لڑکے کی ضرورت ہے جس کی عمر ۲۸ سال سے کم نہ ہو۔

ایک مسلمان نوجوان کے لیے بھی پڑھی لکھی کم عمر لڑکی کا رشتہ درکار ہے۔ لڑکے کی بڑی اچھی ملازمت اور ذاتی گھر ہے۔

تفصیلات کے لیے خط لکھیے۔

KHAN
C/O CRESCENT

•

پاکستان میں مقیم ایک پنجابی لڑکی کے لیے رشتہ مطلوب ہے۔ لڑکے کی عمر ۲۵ سال سے کم نہ ہو۔ مزید تفصیلات کے لیے خط لکھیے۔

AHMAD
C/O CRESCENT

فلم

ملکی انتخابات ملتوی ہونے اور سیاسی سطح پر بے چینی کم ہونے کے ساتھ ہی ہماری فلمی دنیا میں پھر سے [illegible] گہما گہمی اور چہل پہل نظر آنے لگی ہے جو سیاسی ہنگاموں کی وجہ سے [illegible] کا سلسلہ پھر سے چل نکلا ہے گزشتہ دنوں متعدد نئی فلموں کی [illegible] ہوئیں جن میں سے ہدایت کار اقبال کاشمیری کی رنگین فلم [illegible] اور [illegible] کی پنجابی فلم [illegible] بطور خاص قابل ذکر ہیں۔

شبنم جیسا کوئی بھی کیا کریگی

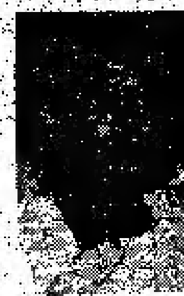


[illegible]

نور جہاں کی آمد

خبر ملی ہے کہ آئندہ سال ماہ اپریل اور مئی کے دوران ملکہ ترنم نور جہاں شمالی امریکہ کے دورے پر آئیں گی اور اپنا شو پیش کریں گی۔ تفصیلات [illegible] اگلے شمارے میں۔

مہدی حسن کو پچاس لاکھ کی پیشکش



لاہور (نامہ نگار) بھارت کے ایک کاروباری شخص [illegible] نے نامور گلوکار مہدی حسن کو پچاس لاکھ روپے کا معاہدہ [illegible] پیشکش کی ہے [illegible]

رنگیلا کو گولڈ میڈل دینے کی تجویز

[illegible]



[illegible] اور غلام محی الدین [illegible] میں

محفل شعر وسخن

(شعرائے اردو کا تاریخ وار سلسلہ)

بادۂ کہن

اصغر گونڈوی

چلا جاتا ہوں ہنستا کھیلتا موجِ حوادث سے
اگر آسانیاں ہوں، زندگی دشوار ہو جائے

یہاں کوتاہیِ ذوقِ عمل ہے خود گرفتاری
جہاں بازو سمٹتے ہیں وہیں صیاد ہوتا ہے

ان سینہ چاکوں کی طرح کر چاک
دامن سے مرے تہمتِ زندگی کا

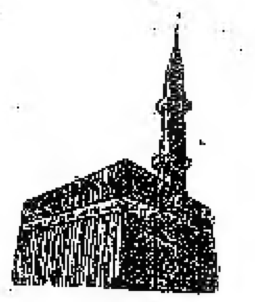
آلامِ روزگار کو آساں بنا دیا
جو غم ہوا، اُسے غمِ جاناں بنا دیا

یہ کائنات میں حقیقت ہستی نہ جانتا
بس لٹنے پہ ہوا ہنگامۂ دار و رسن بپا
آدمی نہیں سنتا، آدمی کی باتوں کو
وہ شور نہیں، نظامِ جہاں جس کے دم سے ہے
ایک ایک تنکے پہ آشیاں کی طرازی
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

یہ لطفِ خواب بھی نہیں احساسِ خواب ہے
کرے آغوش میں آئینہ کیوں مہرِ درخشاں کو
پہنچ کر عمل بن کر حبیب کی صدا ہو جا
جب مختصر کیا انہیں، افسانہ بنا دیا
برق بھی لرزتی ہے، میرے آشیانے سے
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] اصغر حسین نام، اصغر تخلص [illegible] گونڈہ [illegible] اصغر گونڈوی کہلائے [illegible]

جام نو



عید الاضحیٰ

عید الاضحیٰ آئی ہے پیغامِ قربانی لیے — ایک تازہ لو جو روحِ مسلمانی لیے
کیا اخوت کا نظارہ وہ مقام ہے — کیسی یک رنگی ضمیرِ ملت بیضا میں ہے
آج زندہ ہوتی ہے پھر سنتِ ابراہیمؑ کی — حق نے بخشی تھی امانت جن کو ہفت اقلیم کی
آج کے دن حل ہوا تھا عقدۂ ذبحِ عظیم — ایک سینہ کو ملی تھی وقتِ قلبِ سلیم
واندھ سکتی نہیں ان موتیوں کی آب تاب — جو لٹائے اک یتیم مکہ نے مثلِ سحاب
واہ جس نے بھی سرفروشی کا سبق سب کو دیا — ظالموں سے لیکے مظلوموں کا حق جس نے دیا
وہ حرم نے کر دیا فرق بلند و پست کو — ایک صف میں جس نے لا کھڑا کیا ہر زیردست کو

یہ حرم کی داستاں ہم کو سنانے آئی ہے
[illegible] آئی ہے

سلیم [illegible]

ابراہیم جلیس

ایک آرٹ کی دُلہن

پچھلے دنوں [illegible] کے نامور ادیب، صحافی، مزاح نگار اور کہانی نویس ابراہیم جلیس کراچی میں انتقال کر گئے۔ [illegible] مرحوم متعدد کتابوں کے مصنف تھے۔ جن میں چالیس کروڑ بھکاری، ایک ملک دو کہانیاں، [illegible] جیل کے دن جیل کی راتیں، اوپر شیروانی اندر پریشانی، خالی ڈبہ [illegible] ان کی شخصیت [illegible] پڑھنے — جس کی کچھ جھلکیاں ذیل کے مضمون میں دیکھی جا سکتی ہیں ———— (ادارہ)



ابراہیم جلیس مرحوم [illegible] آزاد موڈ میں

آرٹ کونسل [illegible] میں ہمارے ایک آرٹسٹ دوست کی تصویروں کی نمائش تھی۔ تصویروں کی اس نمائش کا افتتاح ایک وزیر صاحب کے ہاتھوں سے ہوا۔

ہمارے آرٹسٹ دوست کی تصویروں کی نمائش کا [illegible]

[illegible]

غزل

پروفیسر [illegible] (مشرقی)

عید کا دن ہے گلے آ کے لگا لو مجھ کو
اپنی اِن [illegible] باہوں میں سجا لو مجھ کو

جنبشِ لب میں [illegible]
تم [illegible] جو پہلوؤں میں چھپا لو مجھ کو

[illegible] وقت نہیں [illegible]
واسطہ [illegible] کا [illegible] مجھ کو

چاندنی جیسے بکھر جائے [illegible]
اس طرح یاد کرو [illegible] لو مجھ کو

جس جگہ [illegible] وفا مجھ کو [illegible]
پھر [illegible] لے کے چلو میرے خدا لو مجھ کو

قطعات

صبح انگڑائی سی بھرتی ہے کہ عید آئی ہے
شامِ اخلاق سی بھرتی ہے کہ عید آئی ہے
آج ہر شے پہ جوانی کا نشہ چھایا ہے
رات گدرائی سی پھرتی ہے کہ عید آئی ہے

ہر چند کہ میں تجھکو [illegible]
ہر چند کہ اب تجھ سے نہیں ملنے کی امید
ہر چند کہ وہ لمحے نہیں آئیں گے [illegible]
[illegible] ہے میری عید [illegible]

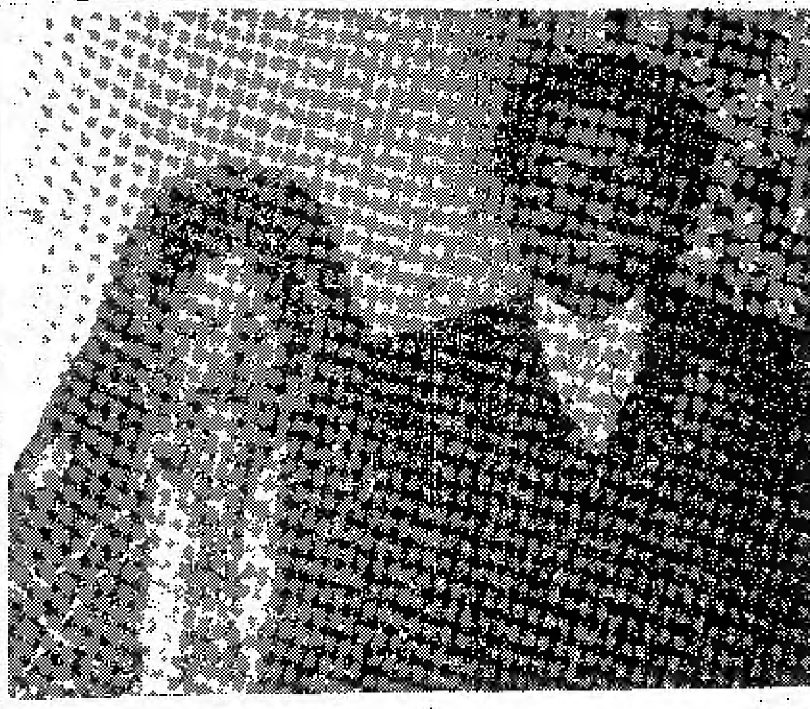
افسانہ

بہنوں کی محفل

دورا ہے

شہناز احمد
(سینٹ جانسن ۔ نیو فاؤنڈلینڈ)

[illegible]



شہناز احمد شیخ اور ثریا محبوب شیخ
جن کی شادی ۲۲ اکتوبر کو ٹورانٹو میں انجام پائی۔

[illegible]

"Don't worry mom I will take it my words."

[illegible]

"Richard is a very nice guy."

[illegible]

"Oh, mom don't be prejudice, I don't care about religion, why do you?"

[illegible]

عید

نسیمہ سوز

(عید کے موقعہ پر وطن میں موجود ایک ماں کے منظوم تاثرات، جن کے چار لخت جگر شمالی امریکہ چلے آئے ہیں)

یہ عید ہماری عید نہیں جو اپنے پیارے دور ہوئے
آنکھوں میں ہر دم آنسو ہے آنکھوں کے ستارے دور ہوئے
[illegible] گلشن کچھ بھی نہیں جب دور بہاراں ہیں گئے
رو داد چمن تو باقی ہے اور گل ہیں کہ سارے دور ہوئے
اے باد خزاں تو دیکھ ذرا کیا حال ہوا ہے گلشن کا
ہر سمت اداسی چھائی ہے پر کیف نظارے دور ہوئے
گرداب بلا میں کشتی ہے منزل کا نشاں ملتا ہی نہیں
اے میرے خدا یہ تو ہی بتا کیوں مجھ سے کنارے دور ہوئے
یہ زیست بھی کوئی زیست ہوئی جو آرزو بھی پوری ہو نہ سکی
یہ جینا بھی کیا جینا ہے جب سارے سہارے دور ہوئے
اے سوز حزیں اے ساعت غم دنیا سے مرا دل ٹوٹ گیا
جس روز سے تم سب دور ہوئے سکھ چین ہمارے دور ہوئے

کریسنٹ انٹرنیشنل

شورش قریشی

أَلَا إِنَّ أَوْلِيَاءَ اللَّهِ لَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ

[illegible]

پاکستان اوّل پاکستان آخر

گزشتہ شمارے میں جناب الطاف حسن قریشی نے صحافت، صحافی اور قلم کے عنوان سے اداریے میں مارشل لا حکومت کو یہ تجویز پیش کی تھی۔ ہمارے خیال میں ذمہ دار اور صاف ستھرے پریس کے بغیر آزادی خطرناک ثابت ہو سکتی ہے۔ ریاست کے لیے بھی اور معاشرے کے لیے بھی۔ احتساب کا عمل صرف سیاست دانوں تک محدود نہ رہنا چاہیے۔ مسٹر بھٹو نے صحافت کے میدان میں جو گل کھلائے اور سانپ پالے تھے، ان کا خاتمہ صحت مند زندگی کے لیے ناگزیر اور منطقی تقاضا ہے۔ لیکن آپریشن وقت کی سب سے بڑی ضرورت ہے۔ اس کا آغاز فوری طور پر ہونا چاہیے۔ ہم اپنے آپ کو احتساب کے لیے پیش کرتے ہیں۔

صحافت کی تاریخ میں غالباً احتساب کے لیے کسی صحافی کی پیشکش اس مستعدی سے کسی حکومت نے قبول نہیں کی جتنی تیزی اور مستعدی اس ضمن میں مارشل لا حکومت نے دکھائی کہ یہ پیشکش چھپنے کے ایک روز بعد [illegible] کی بات پیچھے پھر انہیں گرفتار کر لیا گیا۔

ہمیں یہ کہنے میں کوئی باک نہیں کہ ان کی یہ پیشکش اس اعتماد اور ایمان کی غماز تھی کہ انہوں نے صحافت کے اصولوں کی خاطر ہمیشہ جھنجھلاہٹوں اور [illegible]

[illegible]

پاکستان اوّل ۔ پاکستان آخر

بیرونِ ملک پاکستانی اب پاکستان کا آخری سہارا ہیں

ڈاکٹر مظہر علی ملک ۔ لیبیا

بیرونِ ملک پاکستانیوں کو حکومتِ پاکستان سے اکثر شکایات رہتی ہیں۔ [illegible]

[illegible]

اب حقوق کی بھیک مانگنے کی بجائے اپنے حقوق کی حفاظت کے لیے [illegible] قوم کو ظلم کی چکی میں مزید پیسنا پڑے گا۔

[illegible]

●●●

نورِ بصیرت

حقوق اللہ اور حقوق العباد

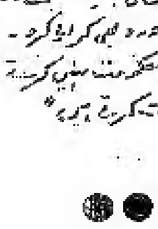
اسلام زندگی کا مکمل اور واحد ضابطہ ہے [illegible]

[illegible]

عید اضحیٰ

عید اضحیٰ پیکرِ تسلیم کا نقشِ دوام
عید اضحیٰ یادگارِ دعوتِ امن و سلام
عید اضحیٰ اجتماعِ امتِ خیر الانام
عید اضحیٰ جذبۂ ایثار و قربانی کا نام

سلیم تابانی



فرمودۂ اقبال

متاعِ بے بہا ہے درد و سوزِ آرزومندی
مقامِ بندگی دے کر نہ لوں شانِ خداوندی
یہ فیضانِ نظر تھا یا کہ مکتب کی کرامت تھی
سکھائے کس نے اسماعیل کو آدابِ فرزندی

(بالِ جبریل)

انتخابات کے بعد ملک میں صاف ستھرا سیاسی نظام وجود میں آجائے گا

ولی خان کو قانونی عدالتوں سے انصاف مہیا کیا جائے گا

اترپردیش میں ہندو مسلم فسادات کے دوران نو افراد ہلاک اور زخمی ہوگئے

متاثرہ علاقے میں کرفیو کا نفاذ، پولیس کو بار بار لاٹھی چارج کرنا پڑا

بلوائیوں نے پولیس کی ایک گاڑی کو نذر آتش کر دیا ۔ اور میتھی اوڑ گیا

برادر ملکوں کے رہنماؤں کے ساتھ خیالات کی مکمل ہم آہنگی ہے

میرا دورہ انتہائی کامیاب اور مفید رہا ہے : اسلام آباد واپس پہنچنے پر بیان

سپریم کورٹ میں جنرل کی طرف سے ضمانت پر رہائی کی درخواست پیش کر دی گئی

ایک مشترکہ اعلامیہ



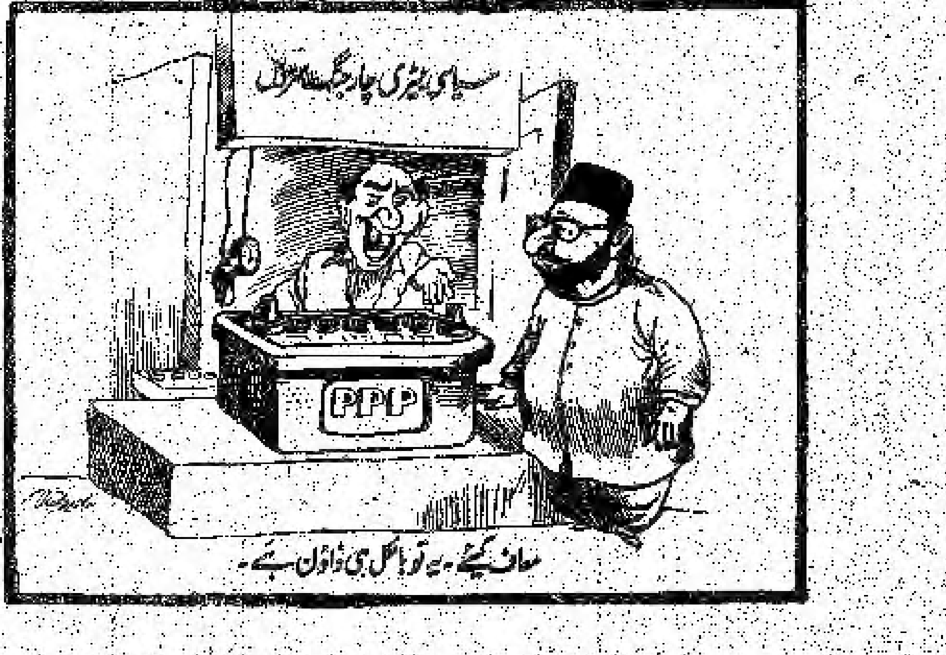
پاکستان اور ایران کی خارجہ حکمت عملی باہمی تقویت و استحکام کا باعث ہونی چاہیئے

فی زمانہ پاکستان اور بھارت میں جنگ کا تصور بھی مضحکہ خیز ہے

تحریک استقلال کے رہنما بدھ کو سعودی عرب اور ابوظہبی روانہ ہوں گے

ہیومن رائٹس کی رپورٹ

بھارت ..... گذشتہ ..... کا



معاف کیجئے ۔ یہ تو بالکل ہی ڈاؤن ہے ۔

ہم بھارت سے بہتر تعلقات کے خواہاں ہیں مگر بنیادی اختلافات کا حل بھی ضروری ہے

میں نے شہنشاہ ایران کے ساتھ صرف ایک ملاقات کی ہے

داخلی سیاست پر بیرون ملک کوئی بات نہیں کی۔

بہت دیر کی مہرباں آتے آتے

مولانا کوثر نیازی کو حج پر جانے کی اجازت دیدی گئی

ذاتی مکٹ پر روزگار کیلئے باہر جانیوالے پاکستانیوں کو پیشگی اجازت لینے کی پابندی سے مستثنیٰ کر دیا گیا

پیپلز پارٹی میں حقیقی معنوں میں زبردست پھوٹ پڑ چکی ہے: بی بی سی

نصرت بھٹو، ممتاز بھٹو اور حفیظ پیرزادہ کے سوا بھٹو کا کوئی حامی نہیں رہا

ڈاکٹر غلام حسین اور بعض دوسرے سینئر ارکان کی طرف سے فوجی حکومت کو تعاون کی یقین دہانی

دولتانہ کی مفتی محمود سے ملاقات

بھارت جانے کیلئے باہر جاتے کا پرمٹ حاصل نہیں کرنا ہوگا

بیرون ملک روزگار کی کارپوریشن علاج، رہائش اور انشورنس کی سہولتیں بھی مہیا کرے گی

فیصل کمپلیکس کے لئے سعودی عرب کی جانب سے ایک کروڑ ڈالر کا عطیہ

برطانیہ میں علامہ اقبال کی صد سالہ تقریب کا جشن منایا گیا

جنرل ضیاء چین کا دورہ کریں گے

حدیث نبوی

بھٹو اور ان کے رفقاء کے ساتھ میری ذاتی دوستی تھی

میں ان کی رنگین شاموں سے آشنا ہوں: اقلیم اختر رانی



تحریک استقلال کی علیحدگی سے قومی اتحاد کی سیاسی حیثیت متاثر نہیں ہوگی ؛ میاں طفیل محمد

علیحدگی کا فیصلہ انتہائی افسوسناک ہے : حنیف رامے

اصغر خان نے کسی خارجی مصلحت کی بنا پر یہ قدم اٹھایا ہے ؛ بارک اللہ خان

میرا بیٹا پاکستانی

کسی سے محبت کرتا ہے

— صدر قذافی

پاکستان اپنی ایک

بیٹی لیبیا کو بھی دے سکتا ہے

— جنرل ضیاء

تین بھارتی ادیبوں کا وفد پاکستان آئے گا

ظفر لودھی کو رہا کر دیا گیا



پاکستان میں

سگریٹ، پان، نسوار اور مرچ کا

زیادہ استعمال سرطان میں اضافے

کا باعث بن رہا ہے



میاں طفیل محمد کو دوبارہ امیر

جماعت اسلامی منتخب کر لیا گیا

پاکستان کے ساتھ تعلقات میں خوشگوار تبدیلی ہوئی ہے : افغان وزیر خارجہ

انتخابات اگلے سال اکتوبر یا نومبر میں: جنرل ضیاء الحق

احتساب کا عمل موسم بہار تک مکمل ہو جائیگا

الیکشن میں حصہ لینے والی پارٹیوں کی تعداد محدود کرنے پر غور کیا جا رہا ہے

دورۂ ترکی کے اختتام پر انقرہ میں چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر کی پریس کانفرنس

[illegible]

سڑک کا نام خیابان اقبال رکھ دیا گیا

اسلام آباد ــــ (اے پی پی) علامہ اقبال کے صد سالہ جشن ولادت کے سلسلے میں شہر کی ایک بڑی سڑک خیابان اقبال کا افتتاح کیا گیا۔

دہلی میں گیارہ پاکستانیوں کو سزائیں

[illegible]

سپریم کورٹ میں وکلاء کو اردو میں دلائل پیش کرنے کی اجازت دیدی گئی

ہم زیادہ عرصے تک انگریزی پر تکیہ نہیں کر سکتے

مستقل لاکمیشن کے قیام کی پوری کوشش کی جائے گی: چیف جسٹس سپریم کورٹ

لاہور ــــ [illegible]

قائد اعظم اکیڈمی کو بانی پاکستان کی مستند سوانح مرتب کرنے کی ہدایت

[illegible]

نور خاں کی میعاد ملازمت میں توسیع

[illegible]

پی آئی اے کو چھ کروڑ ۲۱ لاکھ روپے کا منافع

[illegible]

ایڈمرل شریف کی شہنشاہ ایران سے ملاقات

[illegible]



اردن کے ولی عہد شہزادہ حسن نے جنرل ضیاء الحق کا عمان پہنچنے پر خیر مقدم کیا

سپریم کورٹ نے بھٹو اور ساتھیوں کی حبس بیجا کی درخواست متفقہ طور پر مسترد کر دی

چیف مارشل لاء ایڈمنسٹریٹر ضرورت کے نظریئے کے تحت تمام کارروائیاں کرنے کے پوری طرح مجاز ہیں، انہیں ملک کو تباہی سے بچانے کے لیے مارشل لاء نافذ کرنا پڑا، ۱۹۷۳ء کے آئین کو اب بھی فوقیت حاصل ہے

بیگم بھٹو کی طرف سے دائر کردہ درخواست ناقابل سماعت ہے

چیف جسٹس انوار الحق نے ۱۰۰ صفحات پر مشتمل فیصلے کا اعلان کر دیا

بیروت میں پاکستانی سفارتخانے کے سامنے دھماکہ

پاکستان اسلام کے نام پر بنا ہے اور اسی کے نام پر قائم رہ سکتا ہے — خان عبدالولی خان

مزاری اور بیگم نسیم ولی خان پر مجھے پورا اعتماد ہے

انڈونیشیا میں پاکستانی سفارتکار مقرر



تحریک استقلال کے سربراہ ایئر مارشل اصغر خان ... خطاب کر رہے ہیں

بھٹو، بیگم بھٹو، ممتاز علی بھٹو، مسٹر اشرف عباسی اور ان کے رشتے داروں کے بنک اکاؤنٹس کی تفصیلات طلب کی گئیں

علامہ اقبال کا یوم ولادت نہایت عقیدت و احترام سے منایا گیا

ملک بھر میں بے شمار تقریبات منعقد ہوئیں، اقبال کے پیغام کو عام کرنے کی ضرورت پر زور دیا گیا

بھٹو نے برسر اقتدار آنے کے بعد اپنے متعلق انٹیلی جنس بیورو کی رپورٹیں اور ریکارڈ جلانے کا حکم دیا تھا

شیخ مجیب کی حراست کے دوران تفتیش پر مبنی رپورٹیں بھی ضائع کرا دی گئی تھیں

ایف ایس ایف بھٹو کی ذاتی مافیا تنظیم کی حیثیت رکھتی تھی

ایف ایس ایف کے سنگین جرائم میں ملوث ہونے کے بارے میں شہادتیں موجود ہیں
پیپلز فاؤنڈیشن ٹرسٹ کو بھٹو خاندان اور پیپلز پارٹی کے فائدے کیلئے استعمال کیا گیا
سپریم کورٹ میں وفاق کے وکیل مسٹر شریف الدین پیرزادہ کے بیان کا مکمل متن

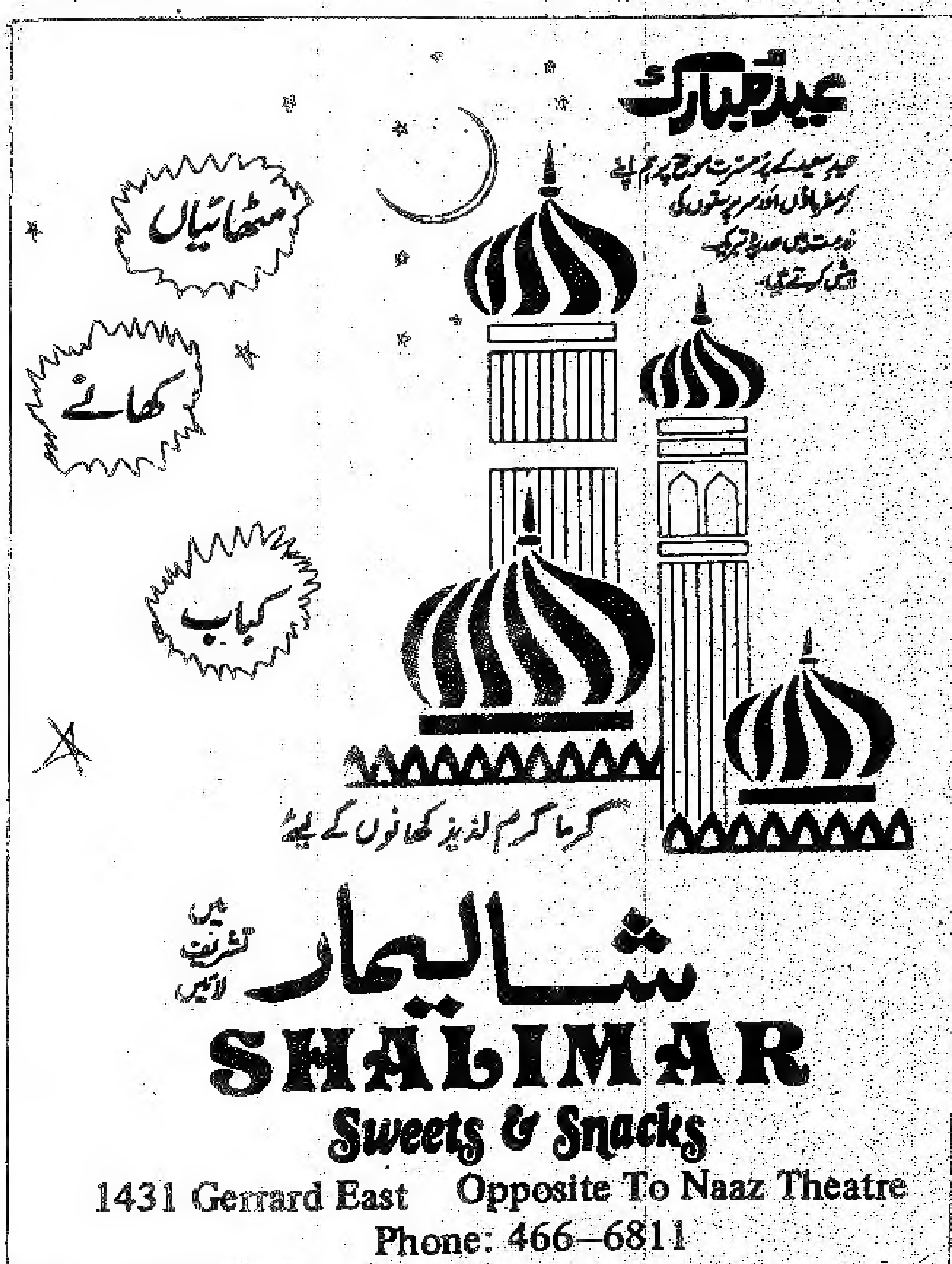
اہتمام کرنے والا دستہ

عوام کو مرعوب کرنے کی کوشش

دھاندلی کا جامع منصوبہ

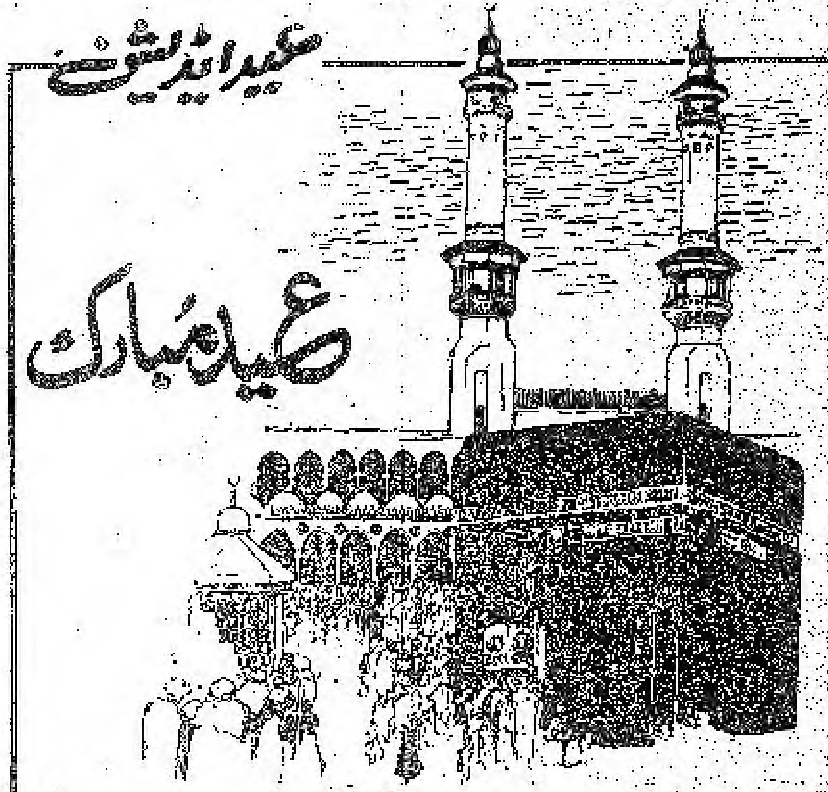
سرکاری املاک کا غلط استعمال

موٹر سائیکلوں کی تقسیم









بسم اللہ الرحمٰن الرحیم

پندرہ روزہ **کریسنٹ** انٹرنیشنل

ٹورانٹو، کینیڈا

جلد ۲ | ۱۵ نومبر ۱۹۷۶ء | ذوالقعدہ ۱۳۹۶ھ | شمارہ ۱۷۱

تحریکِ استقلال قومی اتحاد سے الگ ہو گئی

ہمارے نزدیک قومی اتحاد کا اب کوئی وجود نہیں ہے، ہمیں اتحاد میں برابر نظر انداز کیا جاتا رہا۔ ائیر مارشل اصغر خان

۱۹۷۳ء کے آئین میں ترامیم کی ضرورت ہے

آئندہ انتخابات ہم اپنی الگ حیثیت میں لڑیں گے، الیکشن اگلے سال اکتوبر یا نومبر میں ہونے چاہئیں

تحریک استقلال کے سربراہ کا پریس کانفرنس میں اعلان

[illegible]

اصغر خان کا وزیرِ اعظم بننے کا خواب پورا نہیں ہو گا

انہوں نے آمرانہ فیصلہ کر کے اپنی پارٹی کا وقار خاک میں ملا دیا ہے: گوہر ایوب

[illegible]

